

THE BICYCLE WINNERS.

Results of the Contests at the Annual Meet.

FAST RACE BY TOM COOPER.

He Defeats All of the Crack Riders in the Two Mile Championship Race—Other Events at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—Tom Cooper won the best and fastest race of the year at Fountain Park, winning the two-mile national championship race for amateurs and professionals in 4:26 2-5, or just two-fifths of a second slower than the time in which he won the two-mile championship last year at Asbury Park, defeating Arthur Gardner. His competitors were the fastest men of the year—Bald, Nat Butler, McDonald, Gardner, Ziegler, Bliss, Eaton and others.

This, aside from the mile open professional, was the principal event of the opening day of the national League of American Wheelmen racing meet. The weather was not unpleasantly warm, and this fact, together with the high-class card, brought out a crowd of about 5,000 people.

The battle of the grunts came in the mile open professional. The only prominent men who failed to qualify in the trial heats, which were run in the morning, were Arthur Gardner, Fred Longhead, J. P. Bliss and A. D. Kennedy. The men began to bring out as soon as the pistol was fired. Bald in fifth place, Sanger and the Butlers well back.

There was scarcely any change until Sanger started on his run from ninth place on the back stretch of the first lap. The others were slow in making their sprint. Bald missing the opportunity to tack on as Sanger passed him. As they hunched at the head of the stretch Tom Butler set a hot chase for Sanger but Bald was pocketed. Sanger had made his start too early and was not equal to the terrific pace at which Butler came home. The latter landed the money, a comparatively easy winner. Bald finishing in his pocket at fourth.

Johnny Johnson took his usual shy at the records but he is too fat to accomplish any of his old-time feats. He made a half mile behind a triplet in 53 4-5 seconds.

A J. Nicolle rode his "graffe" a quarter in 34 3-5 to the amusement of the crowd.

SESSION ENDED.

Indiana Camp, P. O. S. of A., Elect Officers and Adjourn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 14.—The state camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America adjourned, after an interesting two days' session. The next meeting will be held at Winchester. Officers were elected as follows: State president, W. A. Eshbach, Indianapolis; vice president, James C. Gregg, Rushville; secretary, W. R. Miller, Crawfordsville; treasurer, H. E. Griffith, Crawfordsville; conductor, W. L. Spahr, Brook; inspector, Jasper Bray, Glenwood; trustees, J. S. Keith, Indianapolis, J. W. Tangle, Richmond; J. W. Goitra, Crawfordsville; T. Frank Mooreman, Winchester.

Wm. Rudy, Lyons, and J. A. Lang, Indianapolis, were chosen delegates to the national camp.

THE REASON WHY.

Candidate Bryan Explains Why He Read His Speech.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Hon. William J. Bryan explained his reasons for reading his speech in reply to the notification of his nomination at Madison Square Garden. He said:

"Knowing that it would be printed in full, I thought it more important that it should reach in correct form the millions who will read it than that the delivery should please the few thousands who were present. It is always unfortunate when a speaker is compelled to read a political speech, but in this instance I thought it best not to risk the errors which always creep into an extemporaneous speech."

Killed by a Former Lover.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Michael Vaquerrilla, a young Italian, fatally stabbed Mrs. Marie Penzilli. The young woman, who was quite handsome, hanged all night before dying. She was married in Italy, but her husband returned to his native land two years ago, leaving her alone. Vaquerrilla knew and loved the woman in Italy before she was married, and when her husband left her he made advances which were spurned. Vaquerrilla has not yet been captured.

Harrison in the Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—General Benjamin Harrison will be at the disposal of the Republican state committee during this campaign and the latter will attend to arranging his dates for speeches. Practically so much information is contained in a letter written by the general to his old friend, Daniel Randall.

Both Drowned.

BOWLING GREEN, O., Aug. 14.—George Dauterman, a wealthy fireman, and a councilman of this city, was drowned in the Maumee river. He sprang into the water to rescue a little girl who had waded into a deep hole while bathing, and both were drowned. They were attending a Sunday school picnic.

The Hot Spell Broken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys enjoyed the relief predicted by the weather bureau.

mean, and the fall in temperature was manifest as far east as the seaboard. In the middle states at no point did the mercury rise to 90. On the Atlantic coast the decrease of the maximum was in some places only three or four degrees, but the prevailing winds along the coast are from the ocean and cooler weather is promised from Norfolk north. Thunderstorms extend from Pittsburgh to Washington, and Major Dunwoody believes it will drift eastward to New York.

A TRIFLE TOO ROUGH.

However, the Regatta at Cleveland Was Very Successful.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—A splendid sailing breeze made the regatta events very much of a success, despite the fact that the sea was a trifle too rough for fast time. The four races scheduled for the day came off in addition to a race between the Say When of Cleveland and the "Enquirer" of Buffalo, two swift, handsome and sumptuously furnished cruising steam yachts.

In the schooner class, over 55 feet, the only starters were the Frisilla of Cleveland, built on the Atlantic as a schooner to defend the America's cup, and the Crusader of Chicago. The latter was not in racing trim, but entered out of compliment to the Frisilla, whose owners had made preparations for the contest. The Frisilla won in 2:45:28, the course being 21 miles.

The Vencador of Chicago, the challenger that will race the Canada, which Fife built to meet her for the international championship of the great lakes, showed her fine qualities and the skillfulness of her crew in the 55 foot class. As on the day before the Canadians demonstrated the fact that they are fine sailors and have speedy yachts, and they captured nearly everything.

To avoid accidents the steam yachts raced on a straight course from Fairport to the Cleveland Yacht clubhouse, 30 miles. The Say When and the Enquirer started even, but the latter caught her best pace, the soonest and forged ahead a short distance. The positions thus taken were maintained to the finish, the Enquirer passing between the home stakeboats 25 seconds ahead of the Say When.

BY WIRE.

Names of Delegates to National Democratic Convention Desired.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The executive committee of the National Democratic party sent out to every member of the national committee the official call for the national convention. Each member of the committee was also instructed by telegraph to wire the executive committee here the names of delegates, as soon as they are chosen.

The committee expects to have the delegates selected listed by Aug. 26, the day before the Texas convention meets. It has been decided to invite Bourke Cochran of New York to deliver a speech here during the convention. Other prominent Democratic speakers will also be asked to talk. The executive committee at its meeting at Chicago next Monday will likely recommend to the national committee that officers for the convention be selected in advance of the convention.

Engineers Couldn't Stand It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The first run of the fleet under Admiral Bence from New York to Hampton Roads, occupying a period of eight days, has been the means of drawing the attention of the navy department to what may be expected from these ships in actual war conditions, or rather what may not be expected of them. During this short run, and at nothing like the conditions that would obtain during hostilities, Chief Engineer George E. Tower and Assistant Engineer McAllister of the only battleship of the squadron, the Indiana, broke down and have since been invalided to hospital. More officers are needed.

New Rules For Pension Examiners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The practice of the boards of examining surgeons of the pension bureau has been materially changed by a ruling made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. The new rules, which take effect Oct. 1 next, and which will not disturb cases heretofore adjudicated, provide that all board members hereafter must participate in examination of claimants, and no certificate of a board failing to show this fact, save on special consent of the claimant, will be accepted. In case a full board is not present applicants may refuse to be examined.

Tore His Hand Off.

McARTHUR JUNCTION, O., Aug. 14.—Will Morgan, 31, living near Elko, while attending an old fashioned belling at the residence of Samuel Wright, overloaded a shotgun, and when he went to discharge the same the barrel burst, tearing off his hand. Morgan's wife recently deserted him and he broke up all his household furniture to prevent her return.

Mexican Indians Capture a Town.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—United States consul at Nogales, Mex., has telegraphed the state department the following brief account of the Indian uprising there: "Yaqui Indians took Nogales by surprise Wednesday at 4 o'clock and held it two hours. Ten Yaquis killed. One prisoner and four Mexican guards killed and two wounded."

Blood Poisoning Resulted.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 14.—John McCoy, a well-to-do farmer residing near Stockport, assisted in dressing the corpse of a neighbor two weeks ago. The next day his thumb began to swell and blood poisoning set in. Local physicians advised him to consult a specialist, and his hand was amputated here.

Gold Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The gold withdrawals amounted to \$319,500, leaving the gold reserve in the treasury \$106,246,757.

NEW LIFE SAVING BOAT.

To Take the Place of a House Station, Harbor on the Vessel.

One of the most peculiar vessels ever built in American waters is the Boston bay floating life saving station, which has just been completed at Noank, Conn. There is nothing like her under the heavens. The mention of a life saving station suggests a salt stained building on a storm swept beach, with surf patrols and lifeboats. The new craft, however, is expected to prove even more useful than the surfmen, as she will be offshore outside the line of breakers, and her crew will have the element of danger from surf removed from their work.

This station is the first of the kind ever constructed. The boat is 100 feet long, 33 feet wide and 6 feet deep. She is shaped much like an old fashioned fluticon, cut off square at the stern.

It is the "harbor" cut out of the main deck at the stern that makes the boat a curiosity. This opening cut into the stern is 30 feet long and 17 feet wide. It is surrounded by a walk 6 feet wide, upon which boats may be hauled. The upper deck extends the whole length of the boat, covering over the top of the harbor as well.

As the "station" will continually lie at her anchors and head to the wind, it follows that the egress and ingress of small boats from and into the harbor will be conducted in a sheltered place, and one of the dangerous and disagreeable features which life saving crews have hitherto had to put up with—the launching of boats through the surf—will be obviated. In this harbor will be moored two naphtha launches for the use of the life savers, and a surfboat will hang on davits near at hand.

As a whole, the craft looks something like a houseboat. She is built in a most durable manner, with a view of resisting any storm with which she may have to battle. She is heavily bulkheaded, and the main deck, which is ten feet above the level of the sea, contains abundant room for the crew of eight men and captain who will man the vessel. On this deck is a large pilot house 7 feet high, which will be used as a lookout. There is abundant room for the comfort of the crew.

The station is fitted with anchors, but has no masts, machinery or steering gear. She has been 50 days under construction and is to be towed to Boston at once, where she will be stationed in Boston bay directly off City Point. Her cost was \$7,000 exclusive of her furnishings, and she was designed by Assistant Superintendent of Construction Henry E. Davis of Palmer's yard—New York Sun.

AFLOAT IN A COCKLESHELL.

Mariners in a Small Boat Sighted on the Ocean.

The two daring navigators who left New York June 8 in a cockleshell boat 15 feet long, to cross the Atlantic, are all right. In their frail little craft they were sighted on July 19, in latitude 50.30, longitude 81.55, by the American liner Indiana, Captain Thompson, and asked to be reported. The daring mariners appeared to be in the best of spirits and required no assistance whatever from the Indiana, although provisions and water were offered them. The sight of so small a boat in midocean was rare, and at first the officers of the Indiana thought it was some shipwreck crew that had taken to the lifeboat. Captain Thompson said yesterday that the position in which he passed the Sosodent was about 844 miles from Fastnet. Both men were perched in the stern sheets of the boat and were clad in outdoor suits, as the spray was coming directly over them. They expected to reach a channel port some time early in August should the weather remain favorable.

The craft on which these men are making the perilous trip is of their own design and is very broad, but draws not more than three inches of water. They had, when leaving New York, 60 days' provisions. The water is carried in four tanks, two forward and two aft, and the provisions, principally canned goods, are stored in water tight compartments. Captain Thompson of the Indiana took great pains to telegraph the information to New York, where the families of the daring mariners will learn of their safety.

GOLD ORE IN CONNECTICUT.

Ledge of Paying Quality Found in a Mount Carmel Street.

While improvements were in progress on a public street of Mount Carmel, a little hamlet just north of New Haven, Conn., a ledge of ore was struck. Samples of the ore were sent to New York and were found to contain gold in a proportion large enough to guarantee a fair return on the investment in crushing and milling machinery.

With the prospect of a paying mine before them several business men of Mount Carmel have combined to form a company to operate the mine and take advantage of the find.

The lack of knowledge of the extent of the ore vein is all that keeps back a genuine mining craze there. A mining expert from the Black Hills has been brought to Mount Carmel to prospect and determine the extent and direction of the vein.—New York World.

His Profession.

"Wyndley is a soldier by profession, did you say?" "Yes. He has been ever since the war."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Building and Loan Associations at Put-in-Pay Adjourns—Committee on Legislation Appointed.

Lima's Loan Association secretaries, R. O. Woods, Jacob Moser and George Keltz, returned this morning from Put-in-Pay, where the State League has just held its annual meeting. The attendance was larger than usual, with the sessions at Hotel Victory. Papers were presented concerning Mortgages, Insurance, Directors, etc. All the old officers were re-elected, among them President Hiatt, of Toledo, and Bank Examiner Sturtevant, of Sidney, as secretary.

The next meeting will be held at Put-in-Pay. A committee on legislation was again appointed, having proved itself a valuable acquisition in securing needed legislation. One law secured makes it incumbent on all associations located outside the State to deposit a large amount with the State treasurer before doing business here.

The State Inspector presented his report, giving the present assets of the associations of Ohio at \$92,000,000, with a total capitalization of several times that much.

PROSPECTIVE GAMES.

Lima to Have Some Contests with Outside Teams.

The ball game arranged with Bluffton for last Wednesday, which was postponed, has been arranged for the beginning of the week, either Monday or Tuesday.

The Marquettes played at DeGraff yesterday afternoon and were defeated by a score of 13 to 8. They spoke of the condition of the ground, saying it was little better than a ploughed field.

It may be possible to get them here as the DeGraffs offered to play the Marquettes on the local grounds for a purse of \$50, both teams to remain the same as they were in the game yesterday.

If this should be carried out it will not be for a week or more as the Marquettes have some games scheduled for next week. On Wednesday they play at Piqua, Thursday at Quincy and Saturday at Urbana.

HARNESS STOLEN.

But Nothing Else in the Stable Was Touched.

The theft of harness was reported to the police this morning, stolen some time during the night from the stable of Thomas B. Singleton. He resides at 919 north Elizabeth, about the last house on the street, and first noticed the loss about 7 o'clock this morning.

The theft was doubtless committed by local talent—by some one who wanted a good harness at minimum expense. Other things were in the stable, halters, brushes, etc., but nothing but the harness is missing.

A GAMBLING CASE

Of Last Spring Again Comes Up in Justice Court.

Last spring the sum of \$50 was lost in a gambling room on north Main street, run by John Kunzleman and others. Jos. Forrest a half partner, advanced the money and took a note, payment on which was continually deferred until this morning, when it was finally settled. Joe immediately tried to leave town, but found the State of Ohio had a prior claim on him and others, on the charge of running a gambling room. The case was called this morning in Justice Atmure's court, and witnesses were still being examined this afternoon.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Bufam of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Go to Quincy.

Sunday, Aug. 16th. 50 cents round trip.

Just Think!

A 7-piece Berry Set with one pound of Tea, Saturday only.

THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

The Second Regiment

Drum Corps will go to Columbus with Republican Club.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Small Blaze.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning the fire department was called to 325 Lanney avenue to extinguish a small fire at the house occupied by W. F. Oyler and owned by E. B. Lanney. The firemen found a small blaze in the roof which had caught from a spark dropping down from the chimney into the dry shingles. The loss was insignificant.

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Baritz, Pa., occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress. In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said: "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly. We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Ladies' Exchange

At Mrs. Rogers' Saturday. Pies, cakes, bread, meats, pickled eggs, etc.

Meeting

At the Trades and Labor Council chamber to-night. Every member is requested to be in his chair at 8 p. m. JOHN SHARP, Vice Pres.

Special Train for Columbus

Will leave Ohio Southern depot Aug. 15th at 8 a. m.

Two Special Trains

To Quincy, Sunday, Aug. 16th, via O. S., leaving Lima at 9:30 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Go to Columbus

Saturday, August 15, via Ohio Southern: 8:150 round trip.

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when you see the new policy issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, that it's the best ever issued.

You'll Know It.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.

General Agents,

Room 6, Holmes Block, LIMA, OHIO.

Go to Fenner Bros., Photographers, 2021 north Main street, to get a good photo of the group of pioneers. They secured a fine negative at the Pioneer Picnic yesterday.

OUR FALL HATS

ARE IN AND READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION. THE PRICES ALL RIGHT.

LOEWENSTEIN BROS.

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28 and 30 Union Block. Public Square.

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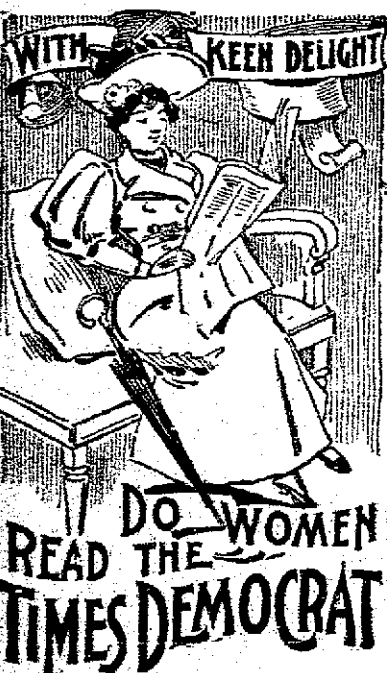
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Dairy and Food Commissioner,Member Board of Public Works,
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of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
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PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infermary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

EX-GOVERNOR FISHBACK ON SILVER.

Ex Governor Fishback writes the following letter to the Chicago Record, in favor of free coinage. It is so pertinent that it should be read by every voter in the United States

who is interested in the currency question.

Why has silver depreciated to 50 cents in the dollar? and how can the law restore it to a 100 cent dollar?

A witty Jew once said in my presence that Moses got up the first corner on beef of which history gives an account. He bought up all the beef cattle and then passed a law forbidding the people to use swine's flesh, and made millions out of the rise of beef. Even a ten-year-old boy ought to see that under such a law beef would go up and bacon go down. Not that the law directly raises the value of either, but by destroying the demand for one and increasing the demand for the other. While law cannot fix values it can create or destroy either demand or supply.

For untold ages prior to 1873 all the great commercial nations used two metals as redemption money (except England for a short time.) One was gold and one was silver. In 1873 and 1874 the great nations destroyed silver as a redemption money. Thus was destroyed the almost unlimited demand for silver for this purpose, and increasing the demand for gold. Of course and inevitably, under the law of demand and supply, silver went down and gold went up, and now gold standard men take advantage of this necessary result of their own wrong to discredit silver. And during all the ages that both metals were used as redemption or real money, their relative values, no matter what their relative supplies, did not vary more than three points, while during the twenty-three years since the demand for silver was cut down their ratio has changed from 15 1/2 to 1 to 31 to 1.

All that is necessary to restore their ancient ratio is to restore the ancient demand for silver as redemption money.

This historical test proves another thing. It shows that a standard composed of any one metal cannot possibly be as stable as a standard composed of two metals. The reason is obvious.

When we have a standard composed of only one metal every fluctuation in the supply of that metal, whether resulting from the output of the miners or from the cornering processes of bankers and brokers, necessarily provides a corresponding fluctuation in prices, and the burdens of debtors and taxpayers and producers, as is the case now.

On the other hand, when we had a standard composed of two metals and the supply of either increased or diminished, people who needed money to pay debts, or embark in enterprises, or for any other of the many uses for which money is needed naturally sought for the cheaper and most easily obtained. This increased the demand for this metal and lessened the demand for the other. Thus, under the simple law of demand and supply, the values of the two were brought to an equilibrium about a fixed point or ratio, which history proves to have been about 15 1/2 to 1, which was the ratio established by France.

But in the face of history it is claimed that this country could not maintain any ratio by itself unaided by other countries.

Let us see.

We must not forget that the demand for money is largely dependent upon the amount of business to be transacted through its instrumentality.

According to our census reports the United States manufactured in 1889 99,380,000,000 worth of goods, or nearly as much as Great Britain, Germany and France combined. According to the mint reports there are only about \$7,500,000,000 of gold and silver both used as money and bullion in the whole world. So if all the gold and silver in the world were dumped into the United States it would not pay cash for one year's output of our factories by nearly \$2,000,000,000.

But this is not all. We transport by rail alone 60,000,000 tons of freight more than all the rest of the world combined transports by rail and by water both.

We produce \$900,000,000 more of agricultural products than any other nation on the globe.

Now, if you add to our manufactures, our transportation business by rail and water, our agricultural products, our real estate transfers, our mineral products and all of our other vast, varied and rapidly increasing business, all the gold and silver in the world used as money and bullion would not pay cash for 10 per cent of the business of this one country. Any share of these metals which this country can possibly obtain will not pay 1 per cent.

Yet France, which is only a second rate power, that manufactures less than half as much as Great Britain, and less than one-fourth as much as our country, a nation which could be carved out of the single State of Texas and leave territory enough to make nearly eight States as large as Massachusetts—this comparatively little France for thirty-nine years, from 1834 to 1873, controlled the price of silver all over the civilized world by opening her mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 15 1/2 to 1. And this, too, while the two greatest nations of the globe—the United States and Great Britain—had different monetary systems from France. England had silver demonetized, while the United States had a ratio of 16 to 1.

No man who had silver in London or New York would take less than he could get at the French mint minus cost of transport. This is the reason that at the time silver was demonetized in 1873 it was worth per cent more than gold, because the French

In yesterday morning's issue of the Lima Times-Democrat, the hard-boiled organ of this city, they published a garbled table of the monetary standard of values of the coins of the world. The editor, if he had any intention of educating his readers, exhibited his want of knowledge of the values and ratios, or attempted to conceal the truth, in order to mislead the public in looking over the statements made in the issue above referred to. It will be seen that the table is very much out of joint. Why not give the facts and let the people know and see the truth? In the annual report of the director of the mint for the year 1894, we find on pages 150 and 151 the following list of countries using gold and silver for money, and the ratios to each other, and also their standards of ratios classified:

COUNTRIES USING GOLD AND SILVER FOR MONEY AND THE RATIOS TO EACH OTHER.	PER CENT.	Total	
		Silver	Gold
United States	100	15.5	1
France	100	15.5	1
Germany	100	15.5	1
Italy	100	15.5	1
Spain	100	15.5	1
Portugal	100	15.5	1
Belgium	100	15.5	1
Netherlands	100	15.5	1
Sweden	100	15.5	1
Norway	100	15.5	1
Denmark	100	15.5	1
Finland	100	15.5	1
Switzerland	100	15.5	1
Austria	100	15.5	1
Hungary	100	15.5	1
Czech Republic	100	15.5	1
Slovakia	100	15.5	1
Poland	100	15.5	1
Russia	100	15.5	1
Japan	100	15.5	1
China	100	15.5	1
India	100	15.5	1
Siam	100	15.5	1
Thailand	100	15.5	1
Malaya	100	15.5	1
Singapore	100	15.5	1
Philippines	100	15.5	1
Indonesia	100	15.5	1
Sumatra	100	15.5	1
Borneo	100	15.5	1
Sulawesi	100	15.5	1
Java	100	15.5	1
Bali	100	15.5	1
Sumatra	100	15.5	1
Borneo	100	15.5	1
Sulawesi	100	15.5	1
Java	100	15.5	1
Bali	100	15.5	1

The limited tender coinage of a country is the coinage of denominations less than the standard of the country, and they are only a legal tender for certain amounts, and the unlimited tender are the denominations that are the unit of value, or of greater denominations than the unit of value, and are a legal tender for any amounts.

The above table is given so that any reader can draw his own conclusions, and shows plainly that the countries using both metals are in the most prosperous condition, with the exception of Japan, which is purely on a silver basis, and at present

A FINANCIER'S ORATORY.

Sneers at the Environment That Produced Lincoln and Jackson.

The president of the Seventh National bank of this city delivered the debate at the Democratic club Thursday night, says the New York Journal, by describing the supporters of Bryan and Sewall as men "affecting contempt for the bath and for more than one suspender," who "swarm in every crossroads grocery with beards filled with cracker crumbs." They are "political demagogues," continued this eminent financier; their oratory is blasphemous, and their haunts are "country law offices, stores and saloons"—an environment, by the way, which—not excepting the country saloon—was that of Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Jackson in their early days. A characteristic sneer at what the orator called "the wild and woolly west" completed his argument.

Sneers at the "crossroads," at the country law office and store are peculiarly impolitic now and display a degree of ignorance of American political history which stamps its possessor as absolutely unfit to discuss public questions. The country store has been until very lately a vastly more important factor in our politics than the bank parlor or the luxurious city club. Out of the country law office come most of our presidents, and all the strongest ones. The country store which Lincoln kept was not without its wet goods department and the country law office which was the scene of his early efforts at Springfield, Ill., is better to be hallowed as a cradle of liberty than any banking parlor in New York.

The gold standard scheme was designed to rob, and it is working robbery to the satisfaction of Wall street by enforcing all payments in dollars at over 100 per cent premium.

He Won't Repeat It.

Mr. Reed, when he mounts the stump for Mr. McKinley, will scarcely be bold enough to repeat his own epigram, that "the yellow man using white money holds at his mercy the white man using yellow money."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Backed by Unlimited Money.

McKinleyism has one powerful influence at its back—unlimited funds subscribed by the Hanna syndicate on a promise to pay with large interest if McKinley is elected.—Exchange.

A Job For the New York Sun.

The New York Sun's opposition to Mr. Bryan is amusing, but it is not effective. It looks as if The Sun is going to get the job of criticising Mr. Bryan's administration.—Exchange.

The Republican campaign has begun in earnest with the click of the dollar, the lash of the party whip and the cry of "anarchy."

England Cannot Pay In Gold.

Even in England, the home of the gold standard, its monetary system would not exist if 5 per cent of those promises in gold should be demanded at any time.

ent furnishing more business and keeping her people better employed than any other nation at the present time.

The gold people assume that the Democratic party will make this a silver country, and that we will have nothing out silver, which assumption is wrong, and further, our platform declares for both metals. They assert that the silver will all rush to this country for coinage. We can see by examining the above table that there are fourteen silver using countries; that their ratio is less than 16 to 1. Why don't the silver rush there and all them with the coin that they say will flood the country, when we will have the highest ratio of any country in the world, with the exception of Japan and Turkey. Would there be any likelihood of any sane

SPECIAL REMOVAL SALE

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We Are Bound to Sell Our Stock,
No Matter What it Will Bring!2000 pairs Ladies' \$3.00 Oxfords for \$1.75.
1500 pairs Ladies' \$2.50 Oxfords for \$1.50.
2000 pairs Ladies' \$2.00 Oxfords for \$1.00.

You cannot afford to miss this sale. See them in our window, ask to try them on, they are yours for little money. All sizes, best styles, AAA to EE.

GENTS' SHOES.

Any Gent's Shoe in our window for \$3.00.
Russia Calf, French Calf and Patent Leather—all those handsome \$5.00 Shoes for \$3.00.

Buy Shoes This Week!

See how cheap you can buy a pair of fine shoes. Remember we are bound to sell our stock; we do not want to move it; it costs money to move goods. You need shoes, buy them, wear new fine, stylish shoes for little money—buy them of us and save dollars.

... TRY US---IT COSTS NOTHING TO TRY! ...

THE COLUMBIA.

Leading Shoe House, Lima, O.

MAKE UP CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

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LAND MEETING

the Gathering of Allen County Pioneers

MEMORY SACRED.

These crowd does honor to our
 their day of remembrance and
 singing. Interesting and Patri-
 otic speeches.

It one year ago the old settlers
 county, moved by the spirit
 and desirous of perpet-
 uating the early history of the
 and its inhabitants, effected
 organization and held its first an-
 nual picnic in Crites' grove, near
 Its success prompted a second
 and yesterday was held in the
 grove one of the most deligh-
 tful successful picnics that has
 ever been given in the county.

Preparations had been made
 executive committee to make
 success in every way. Nothing
 was done in any way to mar the
 occasion. The day was
 symbolic of the respect for
 the pioneers. The morning
 with clouds, dark and threat-
 ening, and many feared that the
 leisure would be destroyed by
 bad weather. But as the hours
 passed the sun came out,
 and the mist and drove away
 heavy clouds, leaving the sky
 clear. The oppressive
 nature, which has been present
 for days, had moderated as the
 sun shined, and it remained clear
 enough to take delight in wel-
 coming the citizens of the county
 the earlier years endured the
 trials of a pioneer life and con-
 sidered the many obstacles that were
 met on every hand, and who in
 are now enjoying the worldly
 pleasures of an active life.

At the morning people began
 to gather at the grove, not only from
 the township and village of Allen
 county, but a large number also came
 from surrounding counties and were
 present to enjoy the festivities of the
 day. From 5 o'clock until 1 there
 was to be one continuous string of
 singing, passing into the grounds
 of the grounds allotted to
 the tents and wagons was completely
 filled, and conservative estimates
 placed the number of rigs on the
 ground at between eight and nine
 hundred. Between four and five
 hundred people were present, among
 them many whose forms were
 those of the old pioneers, and
 whose faces had become wrinkled
 by the cares and trials of many
 years. There could also be found
 young and active in life who
 were to face the trials that come
 with life. All mingled together,
 friends met and related their
 interesting reminiscences, and
 met and formed new acquaint-
 ances.

The same spirit prevailed
 all, and that was to do honor
 to those who had blazed the forest
 and cleared homes of luxury and
 comfort for their children and their pos-
 terity.

Spirit of patriotism permeated
 the feelings of every one and cer-
 tainly no one left that grove yester-
 day who had greater respect for the
 country and deeper love for the
 country flag. The old pioneers
 died enthused with love for their
 country, which to many was one of
 the greatest of their lives, and they
 seemed desirous of arousing patri-
 otism in the hearts of all the younger men
 present. The young people
 were there and listened to
 the pioneers with holding far greater
 respect and deference for the gray
 than they ever did before.

The platform had been erected at the
 foot of a gentle hill that served as a
 part of an amphitheater. On the
 front chairs were placed and these
 occupied by about sixty of the
 men. At 4:15 the Elida band
 played the California quickstep, after
 which President R. E. Jones, in an
 interesting address, told of "the ob-
 ligation of the pioneer meeting." Nel-
 son C. Brice then gave the address of
 the day, after which the "Singing"
 was rendered by the band.

R. W. Wallace, of this city,
 thirty minutes talk told what he
 called "the growth of Allen county,"
 and its wonderful progress and
 contrasting its condition to
 it was in its primeval state.

A double male quartette of
 four excellent singers, delighted
 the people by singing "Rocking on
 the willows of the deep."

Half hour was then devoted to
 "minute" speeches from the old
 men. Squire Roberts, Abraham
 and Dr. Harper all interest-
 ing through by relating incidents
 of their early life. After the band
 had played another selection Dr. Jones
 read that an hour and a half
 be given up to refreshments.

People had come with their
 tables well filled with all delicious
 things that could tempt or arouse
 appetite and allay the hungry
 pangs. White linen covered with
 that had been tastefully pre-
 pared by both the young and aged
 was dotted the whole grove
 and the program was in
 part enjoyed by all and was to
 a gratifying relief.

After dinner, when the people had
 called from refreshments, Dr.
 Jones inquired for the oldest man
 the oldest lady present to make
 themselves known. Eliab Carmen
 of Creek township announced that
 he was eighty-eight years old and
 had received many honors with him.
 He was a large, fleshy, white-haired
 and dignified old gentleman.

McGuire, of Lima, who is

eighty-four years old, was the oldest
 lady. Age with her has shown its
 power more than with Mr. Carmen,
 for Mrs. McGuire showed unusual
 strength for such an old lady and on
 her face bore a smile characteristic of
 the grand old mother. To each of
 the old people was presented
 photographs of the three court
 houses of Allen county. The pic-
 ture frames were of wood taken
 from a log that was taken from the
 first court house of this county.

The old pioneers then gathered on
 and around the platform while their
 photographs were taken.

John Begg was then presented and
 gave an excellent talk on "the Pioneer
 Life." He said in young life
 the catechism had taught them to
 "remember thy father and thy
 mother that thy days may be long."
 This policy is what will make any
 nation strong and successful. In
 early history of Ohio the people were
 a homogeneous one. When they came
 here difficulties surrounded them, but
 by industry they were hewn down.
 The greatest obstacle that opposed
 the works of men in north-western
 Ohio was the water. There were no
 natural channels and accumulated
 water disappeared by evaporation.
 The pioneers here found such an ob-
 stacle as was not found by pioneers
 to any other state. The self-denial
 of the old heroes brought forth beau-
 tiful farms and comfortable homes.
 These were physical achievements.
 They desired to provide better con-
 ditions of life for their posterity.
 They established good schools for our
 children, and we would be un-
 grateful should we forget from
 whence the schools came. They sacri-
 ficed for the future generation.
 They gave us freedom of religion, and
 all churches are divisions of
 the same army, marching under
 the same banner. They gave us
 a free government. All men
 are created equal in the light of
 the law. Lincoln emphasized this
 when he said no country could exist
 one half slave and one half free. We
 don't appreciate enough our condi-
 tion. What we make to be a luxury
 to day we make a necessity to mor-
 row.

There are some dangers that
 threaten us. To the states-
 man the two words most
 dreaded are socialism and aris-
 tocracy. Both antagonistic to a free
 government, both have an avaricious
 desire to take from their fellow man.
 Where you find one existing you
 surely find the other. Each is a
 poison and an antidote for the other.
 Teach the young the principle of
 eternal righteousness and the prin-
 ciple of the golden rule, and you will
 perpetuate a good people who will
 preserve and maintain a grand free
 government.

Five short impromptu speeches were
 then made.

Gabriel Heffner told how his father
 had fought the Indians down along
 Hog creek, and had afterwards set-
 tled on the banks of the same stream.
 He related the interesting story of
 the early life of Samuel McClure,
 who fought the Indians in Allen
 county and afterwards had decided to
 locate here, and had cut a road thirty
 miles long from Bellefontaine, and in
 an immense wilderness had raised a
 family of twenty-three children and
 made money, and bought each one of
 them a farm of forty acres. His
 first child, which was the first white
 child born in this county, was a boy,
 and he was named Moses. Moses
 now is seventy years old, hale and
 hearty, and upon request was induced
 to show himself to the audience.

Mr. Howdell, of Anglaize township,
 related the story of their settling
 here in 1831, and said, although
 their work was hard and difficult,
 nevertheless their life was a pleasant
 one. Their fathers suffered not for
 themselves but for their children.
 The greatest trial which came to any
 of the pioneers was the giving up
 of the sons and fathers for the sake
 of the country in '61.

Mr. Buckley, who came to this coun-
 ty after the war, related the diffi-
 culties that attended the overland
 trip which the pioneers made.
 Whisker then was an article of en-
 tertainment for the preacher and all
 other comers.

Eliab Carmen settled in Sugar
 Creek, Putnam county, but after-
 ward came to Allen that he might
 find something to do.

Ralph Ewing entertained by de-
 scribing the exercise that was re-
 ceived by riding over a corduroy road.
 He thought the farmer boy made a
 mistake by wishing to leave the farm
 to enter business in the city, where
 only few succeed. The young now
 can't accumulate unless they labor.

Thos. H. Jones then in an eloquent
 address told the people "what the
 Welch think of the United States."
 He remembered the first message
 that was sent over the telegraph: it
 was, "What God hath wrought!"
 He must think the same of the
 pioneers. We live in a grand age,
 and the prosperity and freedom is due
 to the toils and self-denials of the
 men represented here.

To day we pay respect to those
 who have made so much of America.
 I can tell better what one Welchman
 thinks "I feel like Peter felt when
 he said 'It's good to be here.'" We
 the Welch are proud of America.
 You are Americans by birth you
 couldn't help, we are citizens by
 choice. No flag is like the stars and
 stripes. The red denotes valor, the
 white purity, and the blue justice.
 The stars represent the constellation
 of the states. Honor the flag. It is
 beautiful over homes, churches,
 school buildings and at the head of
 all assemblies, political or otherwise.
 When the Welch renounced allegi-
 ance to Queen Victoria they swore
 allegiance to the American flag and

OUR METHOD IS TO SELL MERCHANDISE AT REASONABLE PRICES!

Our aim is to satisfy you in every way—Always watchful of the public's
 interest. It is our policy never to allow anyone to undersell us. Our prices
 have and always will be the lowest—Quality considered. During the month
 of August you will find many bargains in our store. All Summer goods, odds
 and ends, remnants, etc., are being sold regardless of cost.

Shirt Waists.

All our Shirt Waists are being sold at just one
 half their former prices. We have some very
 pretty waists on hand yet and at these prices
 they ought to certainly go fast.

50c Waists are now - - - 25c
 75c Waists are now - - - 38c
 98c Waists are now - - - 49c
 \$1.00 Waists are now - - - 50c

Summer Corsets.

Our 50c Summer Corsets, (by the way the
 best Summer Corset for the price in this city)
 perfect fit, are now selling at 25c each. It
 would pay you to buy one for next year if you
 are supplied for this year.

Wash Goods.

A lot of Dimities, Organdies, Lawns, etc. at
 6c a yard.

to close out. Former price 10 and 12 1/2 cents
 a yard.

Linen Dep't.

Judging from the increased sales in this de-
 partment, the Ladies are surely well pleased
 with our goods and prices. To make it still
 more interesting we will for one week give you
 a discount of

10 per cent.

off all linens purchased of us for cash.

Quilts.

We have just received another case of white
 Quilts; full size, woven from select stock in the
 most popular and refined patterns.

Price 50 cents.

This Quilt equals anything in this city, at
 69c each.

Batting.

Many people are preparing comforts for next
 Winter. We have nice comfort batting to retail
 at 5 and 9c a roll.

Economy
Basement.

This department is becoming the popular trad-
 ing place for economically inclined housekeepers.
 The high quality of our goods, connected with
 the low prices, is what brings this about.

CUPS AND SAUCERS—Plain white, han-
 dled or unhandled, 30 cents a set.

EWERS AND BASINS—Large in size, neat
 shape, at 65 cents a set.

SOUP BOWLS—Good size, regular 8 cent
 Bowls; our price 5 cents each.

FRUIT CANS—35 cents a dozen.

FRUIT JARS—Masons self sealers, perfect
 goods, 65c a dozen.

WHISK BROOMS—Made of select stock,
 uniform cut, correct length, double stitched,
 heavy japanned handle, the best value ever of-
 fered for 10 cents.

MATCHES—Best quality, parlor match, 4
 boxes for 5 cents.

FELTZ BROS. & CO.,

1st DOOR SOUTH OF COURT HOUSE

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

The Pittsburg pay car will pass
 through Lima this evening
 The C. & D. pay car will be in
 Lima to-morrow morning

Sunday Excursion to Ft. Wayne,

August 23d, via Pennsylvania lines.
 \$1.00 round trip from Lima. Special
 train leaves at 7:30 a. m. central
 time. Returning, special train leaves
 Fort Wayne at 5 p. m. Lots of time

to be with your friends, see the parks
 and choose recreation points of the
 city. Excursion tickets valid Sun-
 day August 23d, only on these trains.
 tt

Nobody need have Neuralgia. Get Dr. Miles'
 Pain Pills from druggists. "One cent a dose."

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 AMERICA'S
 LEADING AMUSEMENT
 Presenting
 more Absolute
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 Than any other
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 Combination
 of Arcenic Achievements
 100-NEW AND STARTLING
 CIRCUS ACTS-100.
 Two Separate and Distinct Menageries in One
 A reproduction of
 ROME'S REGAL HIPPODROME
 ALL UNDER THE LARGEST TENTS EVER CONSTRUCTED

Some years ago when suffering
 with an uncommonly severe attack
 of diarrhoea, Mr. W. B. Guinup, of
 Atco, Pa., received through the mail
 a sample bottle of Chamberlain's
 Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
 He says: "I found it to be one of
 the most effective remedies I ever
 used. It gave me almost immediate
 relief. It has no superior and I think
 no equal. No bad effects follow the
 use of this remedy. It is pleasant to
 take when reduced with water and
 sweetened. Children like it. It
 never fails. It is the most perfect
 remedy ever produced for bowel com-
 plaints." For sale at 25 and 50 cents
 per bottle by Meville, the druggist,
 old postoffice corner, C. W. Heister,
 58 Public Square.

LIMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

ARE WORTH MILLIONS

GOLD DISCOVERIES NEAR SPOKANE, WASH., AND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Le Roi Mine Has Paid Many Dividends—Its Stock Knew From 3 Cents to \$50 Per Share—Some Enthusiasts Heard Near the Mines and in Spokane.

Over in Spokane, Wash., they are enjoying a flood of prosperity. Whether it is merely a temporary wave which will subside, leaving a harder and drier beach than ever, or whether it is a permanent returning tide, remains for the future to reveal.

The merchants of Spokane are all doing well. The banks show good deposits, the clearing house remarkable gains, the hotels are crowded, and over all and everything there is a general glow from the first street rays of the rising sun of hope and promise. The cause of these new conditions at Spokane is the development of the gold mines of Washington and British Columbia. The developing was first inspired by some rich discoveries of gold made in Trail Creek, B. C., and Spokane is fast becoming a second Denver.

Trail Creek is, essentially, a gold camp. The ores are not high grade. Their average is from \$25 to \$40 per ton. The veins, however, are very large. If, correctly speaking, they can be called veins at all. More properly they are vast ore shoots. No clearly defined walls have ever been found. In the famous Le Roi mine, which has paid so many handsome dividends within the past nine months, they were driving their tunnel for many months along what appeared to be a clean, smooth, clearly defined wall. An old miner was being shown through the mine workings, and his attention was particularly called to the "beautiful smooth wall." He whipped out his pocketknife, picked at the "wall" for a few moments and then called for a pick. A few heavy blows broke through the "wall," and from behind there tumbled out a beautiful chunk of ore, of course to the amazement of the mine superintendent and all concerned. A crosscut tunnel was run in at this point, driven for 75 consecutive feet in solid ore all the way, and at last reports was still in ore and no "wall" found yet. The veins are of enormous and still undefined magnitude.

But every new mining camp is sure to develop, along with its ores, cranks, gamblers, boomers and swindlers, a few touches of romance, bits of story and thrilling tales of adventure, pleasant to read about on a hot summer's day while swinging in a hammock under a friendly shade tree and fighting flies with a huge palmetto. A poor saloon keeper in Spokane, bucking the ghost of hard times, makes a wry face when forced to take for his rye whiskey and cigars stock in the Le Roi mines at 5 cents a share in settlement of the bills of some of his customers—three shares of stock for a drink, five shares of stock for two drinks. But the butcher and baker and porter and the wholesale liquor house in Seattle were not so "enthusiastic" about mines and refused to accept the Le Roi stock in payment for their wares, food and whiskey, and the poor saloon keeper was on the verge of being closed out. Forty-six thousand shares of the 5 cent Le Roi stock had he accumulated in this way. He is out of the saloon business now, but still owns the Le Roi stock because he could not get rid of it and now lives upon the princely income of his holdings, valued (at today's market prices) at \$276,000. At three shares of stock for a drink he was paid for his whiskey at the rate of \$18 per drink. This is a record in the saloon business hard to beat.

But while the Le Roi is a great property there will be other properties developed up there fully as great and far greater. This may be true in the Trail creek district, but will unquestionably be true on the Colville reservation and in the Boundary creek district, just west of Trail. These districts undoubtedly carry the great mother lodes of that mineral zone. This is the conclusion of the best geologists and the most renowned experts, including such men as Clarence King and Colonel John Wier, who have made a careful scientific study of that country. At Trail creek the Le Roi bids fair soon to have a rival in the Jumbo, which is situated on the opposite side of the same famous Red mountain. But over on the reservation and in the Boundary creek country, which, by the way, are in fact geologically one and the same district, being separated only by the imaginary boundary line between Uncle Sam's and the queen's domains, the ores lie in distinctly marked veins as distinguished from the ore chutes of Trail. The veins are of enormous width and traceable in continuous belts for miles with that regularity which delights the geologist and mine expert. They know "where they are at" in that country. The veins run from 20 to 500 feet wide.

One of the most noted experts in the world and a man who has examined every mining camp in now pronounced it to be "the greatest mineralized country on the face of the globe" and one over which "the world will go mad in the next few years." The ores of the reservation and Boundary creek run much higher grade than at Trail. The increased value consists in an excess of copper, which is a great advantage from a smelting point of view as well as in the matter of dollars and cents in ores so refractory as the ones of this district are.

At Trail the average is not over 6 per cent copper, and it is necessary at the Trail smelter to ship in copper concentrates from Butte, Mon. On the reservation, for instance, the great La Fleuve mine assays have run as high as 66 per cent copper, or about 1,400 pounds of copper to every ton of rock.—Portland Oregonian.

Groceries in Brooklyn.

North is an, the grocery stores thick or thin in Brooklyn. The many of the main arteries of traffic are well and better after earlier occupied by a grocery store, with often one or two grocers in the middle of the same block. And they all seem to thrive. New York city boasts a more luxurious class of people than the average Brooklyn grocer supplies, but the standard of living on the average is higher in the City of Churches than elsewhere, and the grocers sell a better average quality of goods there. Originality is not a common virtue in Brooklyn grocerydom, however, but as it frequently met with anywhere else, for that matter, but in the City of Churches a more appropriate name would be the City of Grocers; one is led to look for greater variety of store decoration and display of goods and in methods of doing business from the simple fact that most of the establishments are so neat and clean and the goods so attractive and well displayed.—New York Merchants' Review.

ENGLAND'S METROPOLIS.

London as It Was in the Earliest Days of Its Existence.

We first hear of London in any important sense as a city of Roman Britain. The increasing of the Saxon conquerors is followed by nearly 200 years of unbroken silence, and it is this long period which has caused some historians to assume, rather than prove, that Roman London had altogether ceased to exist. But when the light of history is again shed upon this part of the newly made England there is much to show that London had, to a large extent, preserved her independence as a place of commerce and civic organization. The Saxon settlements appear all round her, and perhaps the little village of Charing, within a mile of her walls, affords the most significant testimony to the Saxon settlements round London rather than in London.

The Saxon conquerors appear as political masters of London and introduced into her municipal life the folkmoor, which originally met in the open air on a piece of land near Paul's Cross and which is perhaps represented by the Common hall of the citizens of London of the present day; many Teutonic customs which lie imbedded in the municipal usages of mediæval times, many Democratic innovations in municipal institutions which appear throughout the early years of Plantagenet rule, when the "common people" over and over again asserted their right to take part in the municipal elections and transactions of the day. But both the settlements round London and the political lordship over London do not appear to have made London a Saxon city and its municipal institutions of Saxon origin. The lex mercatoria of Roman London seems never to have quite died out.

In the court of the merchants there were always professional lawyers, and perhaps the most remarkable survival of Roman institutions in Britain is the practice of the old order of sergeants at law, who assembled in the nave of the old St. Paul's cathedral, each sergeant having been allotted a special pillar in the cathedral at his appointment, where he met his clients in legal consultation, hearing the facts of the case, taking notes of the evidence or pacing up and down. This is the exact parallel to the assembling of the Roman jurisperiti at early morn in the forum to consult with their clients and cannot be explained except by the theory of direct continuance of practice from Roman times.—Contemporary Review.

NOT A DIRECTORY.

Why the Hardworking Letter Carrier Loses His Temper Occasionally.

I stopped a letter carrier in Thirty-sixth street the other morning and inquired the number of the house on the other side of the street at which a personal friend of mine lived, giving the name and occupation of the gentleman about whom the inquiry was made. I knew he lived across the way, in one of a certain block, but had forgotten the particular number, and I knew the carrier would know by the mail delivered.

"Don't you know, sir," said the carrier, who knew me, by the way, "that you ask for that which is contrary to the rules of the postoffice department to give?"

"No, I don't," I blushingly admitted.

"Well, it's true," he said. "The law recognizes the right of a citizen to a private residence, undisturbed, as long as he has committed no offense that requires such privacy to be invaded. Now if I should give your number and street to anybody who might happen to want them, the thing might cause you some annoyance."

"Why, anybody could find that out through the directory."

"They might, and they might not. Anyway the postoffice is not a directory."

"And didn't you know," he added as a parting shot as he went away, "that you violate the law by stopping a postman in this way while he is delivering his mail?"

No, I didn't, and for that reason these paragraphs.—New York Herald.

The Coming Age.

"What a sweet lady you have, Mrs. Wheeler! Does it talk at all yet?"

"Yes, it can say 'mamam' beautifully. We are going to put it in a bicycle next week."

"How nice! Does it walk at all?"

"Oh, dear, no! Why, it's only 7 months! Not for half a year yet!"

Indeed, to one accustomed to children, the question seemed absurd.—London Tit-Bits.

Most of the distinguished women of Greece belonged to what is now called the outcast class.

In Germany patents may be taken out for improvements of inventions already patented.

NEY'S EXECUTION

Alford Attempts to Prove That Marshal Ney Escaped to America.

"A Family Record of Ney's Execution," written by Mme. Campan, is contributed to The Century by a relative of this lady, George Clinton Genet of Greenbush, N. Y. Mr. Genet, in a preparatory note, says: An absurd attempt has been made recently to prove in a published volume that Ney was not shot in 1815, but escaped to America and became a schoolmaster in North Carolina, where he lately died. An alleged facsimile of his writing is given in the book as well as one of the writings of the old French cavalryman who, it is alleged, when drunk on a certain occasion, declared himself to be the Duke of Elchingen. The writing which it is claimed is the genuine writing of the marshal seems doubtful when compared with that known to be his, and the assumed similarity between that and the writing of the old French soldier of North Carolina is inconceivable. It is absurd to suppose that Ney should have proclaimed himself to be the Duke of Elchingen, since at the time of his execution he was Prince of Moskowa and no longer Duke of Elchingen.

It is impossible, as is asserted in the book referred to, that Ney should have consented to the subterfuge of being shot at with muskets charged with powder alone and after falling and pretending to be dead should have suffered himself to be carried into exile in a strange land. At the battle of Waterloo Ney vainly sought death wherever the battle was fiercest. With an army of 60,000 men still left he capitulated under the walls of Paris upon condition of general amnesty of offenses both civil and military.

These terms were basely violated, and to satisfy the clamor of the returned aristocrats of the old regime Ney was executed. Wellington could have prevented this crime after the condemnation by the chamber of peers, but did not, for reasons best known to himself. Ney was offered an opportunity to escape, but refused. He asked the soldiers to fire at his heart, and they did.

Moreover, at the time when it is claimed that Ney was concealing himself in North Carolina, Joseph Bonaparte was living at Bordentown, N. J., and his house and his fortune would have been at Ney's disposal. Moreover, after the fall of the Bourbons, there would have been no reason why Ney should not have returned to France. In 1832 Eugene Ney, his third son, visited the United States and went to the house of his kinsman, Genet, who resided on the Hudson, near Albany, but never heard of this alleged Duke of Elchingen. It is useless to follow these absurdities further. Ney is buried in Pere la Chaise at Paris with two of his sons and his brother-in-law, Gamot. A plain slab marks the place. On the spot where he was executed stands a monument erected by the French government.

How Bunner Made a Friend.

Laurence Hutton, writing in The Bookman, relates as follows the circumstances in which H. C. Bunner and he became acquainted:

"Bunner and I would have nothing to do with each other for years. It was a case of reciprocal Dr. Fell. We did not like each other, and we neither of us could tell the reason why. We met constantly at the theaters—we were both enthusiastic 'first nighters'—but we never looked at each other if we could help it, and, of course, we never spoke. We had many friends and acquaintances in common, and very often we escaped an introduction by the merest chance or by the most elaborate mutual avoidance. He always thought of me, when he permitted himself to think of me, as Playbill Hutton because of my interest in and my collection of theater programmes, and I never allowed myself to think of him at all. The reason why I cannot imagine now. At last one night we were thrown violently at each other. It was in 1878 at a large reception. I knew almost nobody. Bunner knew everybody. He saw my situation, which was trying—an outsider among a large party of intimates—and too loyal to his hosts and instinctively too much of a gentleman to see a man neglected in that house, or a stranger at any house wandering about forlorn and alone, he came up and asked me if I would smoke a cigarette and take a glass of sherry in the dining room. And from that moment we were friends. We never passed each other by again."

English and Scotch Precedence.

At the coronation of Charles I. the kingdoms of England and Scotland having been united during the reign of his father, considerable friction took place with regard to the order of precedence of the English and Scottish noblemen. An arrangement satisfactory to all parties was finally concluded, in virtue of which English peers while in England took precedence of Scottish peers of the same rank, while in Scotland this order was reversed and the Scottish peers went first.

LIKE A FRAGRANT FLOWER.

My love is like a fragrant flower
That blossoms in the dew
And drinks the beams of every shower
That fall from the blue sky
She fades not in the care of dole,
This lovely flower of mine,
For then the sweetest of her soul
Shines all the more divine.

Her beauty fills my life with cheer,
Her sweet and tender voice
Is heavenly music in my ear
And makes my heart rejoice.
So light and full of soothing power,
So tender and so true—
My love is like a fragrant flower
That blossoms in the dew.

—Boston Transcript.

FATE, THE MOCKER.

It was in the grounds of the casino at Ostend. The woman sat there idly plucking at her fan; the man leaned over behind her, with his face near her own.

They had met but an hour since in surprising fashion, yet they seemed to have but little to say to each other, only now and again the woman spoke, in low tones, with a little mirthless laugh alternating with the words. The man answered dreamily, with his eyes wandering over the scene before him.

"You want to know what I have been doing during these years?" said the woman, with a slight sigh. "It's easily told. After you lost sight of me—do you remember?—I met Herrick Yeend. He was rich, and I—oh, I was tired of the game of chances! I seemed never to win a prize somehow. Yeend was very nice, and I—"

"You married him," said the slow voice behind her. "Wise little woman!"

"And you can say that!" she murmured, with a note of reproach in her tones. "You would scarcely have said so at one time."

The man laughed, a little bitterly. "I suppose not," he said. "I should probably have torn my hair and thirsted for the blood of the estimable Yeend. I've grown philosophical, Bertha."

"Which is only another name for forgetfulness—eh?"

"There are some things I can never forget, even if I wished to do so," he whispered, trying to peer into her face. "Ah! that sounds more like Leslie of old days," she said, looking round at him gratefully. "I thought you had begun to hate me."

"You have never taught me to do that. But tell me—you are happy in your marriage, even though you have left certain dreams behind? I suppose we all drop those on our journey through life; they are but cumbersome luggage."

"You have grown philosophical indeed," she replied, laughing. "Well, I don't mind telling you—you are such an old friend—that my married life has been a hideous blunder."

"Rather swooping," said the man, sending a long wreath of smoke out into the night air, "and decidedly strong."

"Not a bit too strong," she replied calmly. "It was all right at first; afterward it developed into a nightmare, from which I have never awakened."

She shuddered a little and sighed, and then went on, in a lighter tone: "Well, we won't talk about it. Tell me of yourself. What have you been doing?"

"Oh, I've been wandering in the same aimless fashion about the world, writing poems which nobody reads, painting pictures which no man buys, gambling a little, running into debt a great deal."

"And you are not married?" she asked.

"No; I'm not married," he said slowly, looking at her. "Did you expect that I should be?"

She did not answer for a moment; she only looked shyly up at him, with a flush on her face.

"Poor boy!" she murmured at last, softly. "I remember that you were awfully fond of me—in those old days."

"Yes; I was fond of you," replied the man, without looking at her.

"I see that in spite of your advice to me you still carry some of your dreams," she said wistfully.

"Some of them," he said.

"And you are still fond of me, Leslie?" she said.

"Can you doubt it?"

"You poor boy, I treated you very badly in the old days, very badly indeed. I wish I could make it up to you."

Something in the tender, regretful voice touched the man; he bent nearer to her.

"And you thought I had forgotten all about you. You thought I could forget?" he whispered.

She looked down the lamplit path, and suddenly sat upright and stiff.

"Go away now," she whispered.

"Yeend is coming. I can see his figure in the distance. Come back to me again. I want to talk to you."

She was sitting quite calmly, evidently very much bored, when her husband came slowly along the path and stood before her.

"Well?" she said questioningly, glancing up at him.

"It's all finished," he said in a hollow voice. "This is the end."

"You don't mean?" she began.

"I mean," he broke in, "that I have lost tonight as heavily as before—more heavily, in fact. I have 30 francs left."

"Thirty francs!" she ejaculated fiercely.

"That is all. I wanted to save enough to get us some dinner and—oh, carry us elsewhere in the morning. The hotel bill—well, we'll forget it."

He laughed grimly, and the woman shuddered.

"So this is the end," she said slowly without looking at him, "beggary and shameful flight and nothing in the future. This is all you have to offer me?"

"We are still together, Bertha," he said, looking at her hopelessly.

"Bah! That is the worst part of it," she said scornfully. "Rich you were tolerable; but, poor!" She made a quick gesture of disgust and turned away from him.

"And you can say this come—at this hour!" he said bitterly.

"It is such moments as these that

teach men and women honesty," she said, with a laugh. "You have been blind not to see it all before. You know I never really loved you."

He turned away with almost a sob in his throat. She looked at his bowed head curiously. Suddenly she leaned toward him, almost eagerly.

"Herrick," she said, "give me the 20 francs. Let us risk all or nothing. I'll try my luck."

He looked at her moodily, then drew the coins from his pocket and tossed them into her lap. "As you will," he said. "It doesn't matter now."

She caught the money quickly together and rose.

"I'll go alone," she said. "You'd spoil the luck. Something tells me I shall win tonight."

He watched her as she walked quickly in the direction of the lighted building, then turned and thrust his hands into his empty pockets and walked slowly and dejectedly in the opposite direction.

With a mad recklessness which was characteristic of her, she staked all her small capital on the first throw—and won. Keeping no reserve, she staked all she had again and won again. With a white, set face, and with something beating hard and fast in her temples like a little hammer, she played steadily on. Gradually a crowd grew about her, a little hoarse murmur of surprise went up as she raked over the money again and again. Everything she touched turned to gold; she followed no system; she played with the greatest irregularity.

Men, coming out into the night air, laughing and talking eagerly, wondered who she was and predicted that she would certainly break the bank; others, crowding in and peering over each other's shoulders, pressed to catch a sight of the beautiful wonder. But the woman played steadily on; only now and again she whispered, through her set teeth, "For my love—my love!"

They all came crowding out at last, with Bertha Yeend walking in the forefront of them—calm and white faced as ever—with cries and shouts and laughter all about her; she had broken the bank. The notes and gold were gripped tightly within her fingers.

She shook herself free of the crowd and came to the seat over which had leaned Leslie Penstone and sat down there. But he did not come, and she got up at last, impatiently, and walked slowly away.

She saw him coming toward her. Leaving on his arm was a young girl. Bertha Yeend thrust the notes and gold into a bundle and held them between her hands, gripping them fiercely.

"I was hoping I should meet you," she said softly. "Who is your friend?"

"Allow me—Miss Dora Brooke—Mrs. Yeend. As an old friend, Mrs. Yeend, you will be glad to know that Miss Brooke has consented to share the fortunes and misfortunes of this most unworthy servant. She is staying here, with her people; we're just looking for them."

She spoke with some degree of nervousness. Mrs. Yeend merely smiled delightedly and spoke with her usual easy grace.

"I must really congratulate you, Mr. Penstone," she said. "I was looking for my husband." Despite all her care, her lips would tremble a little as she finished speaking and bowed and left them.

"Coward!" she breathed fiercely as she hurried on. "So he lied, like all the rest of them! Well, sing hey for the old life, with some money to gild it and make the dose palatable!"

Turning a corner quickly and thrusting the money into the bosom of her dress, she came on a little crowd gathered silently about something lying on the ground. They tried to keep her back, but she pressed forward and came within the circle and looked down at what they surrounded.

It was Herrick Yeend—dead, with a bullet in his brain and a revolver gripped in his stiffening hand!

Truly, fate is a mockery!—In Town.

Straw Ball and Straw Men.

The origin of the familiar phrases "straw ball" and "a man of straw" is a most curious one. It dates back 2,000 years, when the practice of entering worthless bail was common. The exact methods, however, have not been transmitted to posterity; but in several old English works is to be found reference to them. In one of these—Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," the thief catcher—we read that Jonathan's aunt married a man "who was famous for so friendly a disposition that he was bail for above 100 persons in one year. He had also the remarkable honor of walking in Westminster hall with a straw in his shoe."

It seems that at one time when English lawyers wished to procure witnesses with elastic consciences, or men who would go bail for their clients, they went into Westminster hall, into which the principal courts of law opened, and there would quickly recognize the men from which protruded a straw or two, thus indicating their calling. Because of this trademark, so to speak, these professional witnesses or bailiffs became known as "men of straw" or ones who were willing for a consideration to enter "straw bail."

An Ordinary Sized Cup of Coffee.

One of the members stepped into what is known as the poor man's annex to the house restaurant and called for a cup of coffee, adding that he desired to have it hot.

The waiter reached under the counter, picked up a large wooden bucket, with brass hoops, placed it beneath the faucet of the urn and turned on the coffee.

"Hold on there!" shouted the member. "Hold on! I am no horse. I only want one plain, ordinary sized cup of coffee."

The crowd in the annex laughed, but the waiter continued his work of draining the urn of its contents, and then proceeded to supply the requested beverage.—Washington Times.



The Bicycle Girl

Or Man—
will find—
that the—

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

In their friend as an external remedy for
Pain, Sprains, Cuts, Scratches and Bruises
and all like accidental ailments.

CARRY A BOTTLE ALONG.
Yielding of particular use when Croup,
Pain in the Stomach, can be nothing
better for Croup or Cholera Morbus.
See size holds twice as much as the size shown.

HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 523.
Charles E. Cont, Plaintiff,
Eva Imier et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from
the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio,
and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the
east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen
County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1896,
between the hours of one o'clock and four
o'clock p. m., the following described land
and tenements, situate on Atlantic Avenue
in the city of Lima, Allen County, State of
Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number twenty-seven hundred and
fifty-seven (2757) in Ashton's addition to the
city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at \$700.00.
Terms of Sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER,
Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, July 23rd, 1896.
Hoagland & Creps, plaintiff's attorneys.

Pardon Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Bert Lefter,
prisoner confined in the Ohio Peniten-
tiary, has been recommended to the Board
by the Warden and Chaplain as worthy of
consideration for parole. Said application
will be for hearing on and after September
24, 1896.

You Can Depend On It.

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea
Cure is an instant relief for colic,
summer complaint, cholera morbus,
diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea,
cholera infantum, bilious colic,
painter's colic, and all bowel complaints.
25c. and 50c. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Go to Columbus, Saturday, Aug.
15th, to Take in the Opening of
the National Campaign.

Special train carrying Lima Republicans will leave the Ohio Southern depot on Bellefontaine avenue at 8 a. m., Saturday, August 15th, running through solid to Columbus via Springfield and the Big Four without stops. The very low round trip rate of \$1.50 has been made for this occasion. Everybody invited to join them.

For Black Eyes.

It is often the case that people meet with accidents and bruises that cause disfiguring discolorations, from which they suffer not a little embarrassment and annoyance. It is worth while to know that there is a simple remedy, and one quite within the reach of every one. Immediately after the accident mix an equal quantity of capsicum annuum with mucilage made of gum arabic. To this add a few drops of glycerin. The bruised surface should be carefully cleansed and dried, then painted all over with the capsicum preparation. Use a camel's hair brush and allow it to dry, then put on the second or third coat as soon as the first is entirely absorbed. A medical journal is authority for the statement that if this course is pursued immediately after the injury discoloration of the bruised tissue will be wholly prevented. It is also said that this remedy is unequalled as a cure for rheumatism or stiffness of the neck.—New York Ledger.

Knows Good Shears.

Man in Barber's Chair—Barber, those shears are not good ones. They pull my hair.

Barber—They are the best in the place, sir.

Man in Barber's Chair—I wish you'd send the boy down to Fleet street and get mine. I can't stand these.

Barber—Are you a barber?

Man in Barber's Chair—No, sir, an editor.—London Tit-Bits.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful swellings of the joints and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Chase's Barley Malt Whiskey is free from all trace of Verdigris or other impurity. Being rich and nutritious it builds up the feeble and the consumptive. Sold by Peter Keller.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements

THE - POSTOFFICE

Keeps the biggest trade in town but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that the latter, having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

Do You Know That Shoes Are Cheaper Than Ever Before?

ARE YOU BUYING YOUR SHOES AT THE OLD OR THE NEW PRICE?

WE have been picking up snags during the last sixty days from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought them way down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many dealers had to pay for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. TRY THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WEBB'S OLD STAND

I. E. AVERY.

135 NORTH MAIN ST.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1896.

P. St. W. & C. R. R.

No. 4-Going East, daily

7:45 a.m.

30 a.m.

3:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m.

9:30 p.m.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Florence Campbell is sick at her home on west North street, with malarial fever.

Rev. Baumgardner will preach at the Infirmary Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are invited.

Mrs. W. M. McKibben, who has been quite sick the past two weeks with malarial fever, is able to sit up.

All the officials of the court house, together with their families, attended the picnic yesterday afternoon.

Miss Margaret and Mildred Romple will entertain a number of their friends this evening in honor of their visiting friends.

John Carrig, while working in a blacksmith shop in the Indiana oil fields last Wednesday, broke his leg by dropping a heavy piece of iron upon it. He is a married man and his family live on west High street.

A merry party of six leave Lima Saturday morning for Toledo, from where they will go by boat to Detroit and Mackinac. They will fish about ten days and tell stories the rest of the year. Those who are

Geo. Stout, Geo. and Chas. Keil, Kent Holland, Harry Jones and Walter Scott.

The Last Days of Pompeii at the base ball park next week will bring a great many people into the city.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

C. F. Lufkin is at St. Louis, Mich. Will Loescher went to St. Marys this morning.

Percy Kershaw, of Ada, was in the city yesterday.

E. J. Martz, of Weston, is a guest at the Hotel French.

Adam Zimmerman has returned from a trip to Cleveland.

James S. Smith returned last night with his family from Zanesville.

Walter B. Richie is at Ocala, Iowa, attending a K. of P. meeting.

John Hulse, treasurer of Shelby county, was here to-day on business.

L. S. Mechstroff went to Delphos and Van Wert this morning on business.

Miss Cummings, of Springfield, is visiting Miss Philars, of west Market street.

Mei Bailey, of Ottawa, was in the city this morning on his way to Columbus.

Nettie Pinkerton and Maud Scott, of Kenton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Shook.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Smith returned last night from a visit at their former home at Zanesville.

P. B. Odell, of Pittsburg, Pa., the traveling auditor of the P. F. W. & C. road was in the city to-day.

Miss Clara Zimmerman returned to-day after an extended visit with friends in Toledo and Findlay.

Mrs. W. L. Silvey, of Dayton, is the guest of her brother, John O'Connell and family, at south Main street.

Miss Mary Burke, of Ewing's avenue, returned to day after a visit of four weeks with friends in Sandusky City.

A. C. Wolverton, of Rushville, Ind., is spending a few days this week with C. S. Buckley, of Oramer's drug store.

Mrs. R. B. Brockett left yesterday for Alma, Colorado, to join her husband, who is in the mining business there.

Geo. Stout, Geo. Keil and Charlie Keil leave to-morrow morning for Mackinac and Douglas Lake for a couple weeks' vacation.

Geo. E. Davenport, a former Lima boy, is spending part of his vacation in the city. He is now on the road in Indiana for a Columbus house.

George Hentze, of north Elizabeth street, was called to New York City last night, by a telegram from his wife stating that their young son was seriously ill in a hospital there with typhoid fever. Mrs. Hentze and children went to New York about ten days ago to visit with relatives.

Go to Quincy, Sunday, Aug. 16th, via O. S. special attractions at Riverside Park. Trains leave Lima 9 to a m and 1 p. m. 50 cent round trip.

A CLEVER CATCH

Made This Morning by Officers Goebel and O'Brien

Two Strangers Who Had In Their Possession a Lot of Cutlery, Arrested.

This morning soon after seven o'clock officers Goebel and O'Brien were walking near the depot with night officer Conway, who was on his way home. At the corner of Union and Wayne streets two men were standing, one of whom carried a bundle. At sight of the officers the men became uneasy and started to run. The officers took after them and they finally dropped the bundle, which officer Goebel picked up and found to consist of about forty razors, all in boxes and entirely new, the direct proceeds of some theft. The other two officers, O'Brien and Conway, soon caught their men and brought them to the station, where they gave their names as Jesse Star and Joseph Williams.

The men were held merely on the charge of suspicious characters, as nothing definite was known about them, or even if they were wanted anywhere for theft.

They said all the goods had not been captured, and officers Goebel and O'Brien at once started back to hunt for the balance. While at the depot a telegram came for James Harley from M. A. Stacy, of Wooster, telling him to look out for thieves with cutlery. An answer was at once sent notifying him of the arrest and capture.

To capture both the thieves and plunder before even being notified of the theft speaks well for the force, and the officers deserve credit for their prompt and efficient work.

SAD DEATH

Of the Little Child of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of West Market Street. The Mother Ill with Typhoid Fever.

There occurred a death last evening about 5 o'clock which reveals a condition of affairs which is touching.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher B. Wilson live at 1228 West Market street since they came from Paulding four months ago. Mrs. Wilson has been sick with typhoid fever for three weeks, and yesterday their four months old daughter died of the same disease. A six year old child is also sick and the condition of both is critical.

Mr. Wilson is a carpenter, but has had difficulty in getting work, and has also had to stay at home and wait upon the sick.

This morning some of the residents of West Market street went to the house and took them both food and clothing. The family seems to be unfortunate but deserving, and anything given them will not go amiss.

The child is to be buried this evening at 4 o'clock, from the house, and interment in the old cemetery.

THE CHILDREN FROM THE HOME

Invited to Attend the Circus Performance To-morrow.

This morning Wm. M. Melville, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Home, received the following telegram, dated at Wooster, where the Robinson people are to-day.

Wm. M. Melville, Lima, O.
Invite the children from the Home to attend afternoon performance to-morrow.

This means a happy treat for the little folks at the Orphans' Home. There are fifty-five of them now at the Home, and the half day's entertainment at the circus will be greatly enjoyed by them.

Hoover Bros. have met the Robinson people in point of generosity, and have agreed to send out both of their two big wagons and bring the happy little urchins to the circus and take them to their home again.

POMPEII.

A Wonderful Theatrical Performance in Lima Next Week.

The diamond dazzling realms of Fairyland are to be utterly thrown in the shade by the magnificent scenic and spectacular performance about to be given in Lima "Pompeii" is described as a glittering kaleidoscope of ravishing splendor, and it will require the services of 350 performers, among whom European Dancers, Premiers, Athletes, Roman Chariot and Double Bareback Riders.

Arrangements are about completed at the Base Ball Park for what will pass into amusement history as the most wonderful theatrical achievement of the most wonderful of all wonderful centuries. Only two performances are to be given, commencing Friday, Aug. 21st.

At this time, while all Lima is talking of the coming treat, something of the origin of fireworks will be of interest.

Like many of the modern arts and sciences that have been re-invented, the use of fireworks for display purposes appears to have existed in China in very ancient times. But the secret of constructing them remained unknown in Europe until the 14th century. The work of producing fireworks at that time was rough and crude, but to modern times that art has been greatly improved by the work of specialists, who were guided by scientific knowledge. But of all these specialists, Henry J. Pain enjoys the distinction of having reached the top round of the ladder. Even in pyrotechnics science is useless

without the aid of practical experience and acquired manual dexterity, of which Henry J. Pain is master.

The power of motion is one of the important features in the manufacture of fireworks. Some of the stars shoot into the air like bullets, one by one, blaze and burst with striking effect, and in many instances, motion is imparted to fireworks as a whole, to the case as well as to its contents.

Even this motion varies in its details, and beauty of motion is hardly less important in pyrotechny than brilliancy of fire and variety of colors.

About the fireworks to be exhibited at Lima, green stars will form quite a feature of the program. They are among the most beautiful of the many effects, and after Mr. Pain will have left and the readers of this paper will want to give an exhibition of their own in their back yards, they may make the green stars, that is, if they know how. At any rate, the green stars are made of the following parts: Chloride of potash, 16 parts. Nitrate of Baryta, 4 parts. Sulphur, 12 parts. Charcoal, 1 part. Shellac, 5 parts. Calomel, 3 parts. Sulphate of Copper, 2 parts.

But don't hold us responsible if the thing explodes in your hands and you will see the stars instead of your audience.

We merely give the receipt and you must do the rest.

Friday night, a brilliantly illuminated portrait of Lima's mayor will be displayed. One of the many devices will include a bicycle race. This mechanical pyrotechnical effect is one of the latest achievements in pyrotechnics.

A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT

Happens to Two Persons While Present at a Picnic

A deplorable accident happened to a picnic party at Bowling Green last Wednesday. George Danterman, the well-known liveryman of Bowling Green, took a load of little girls to attend a picnic, and they amused themselves, by wading in the shallow waters of the Maumee river. Lenora Ely, the 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ely, was noticed to slip and fall, when Mr. Danterman sprang to her assistance and in trying to rescue her both got into deep water and sank the third time and forever. Mrs. Danterman stood on the bank and saw them drown but was unable to lend any help. Both families are prominent in Bowling Green and the deplorable affair has cast a gloom over the entire county.

Mr. Danterman is well known to a large number of Lima people.

A RECEIVER

Asked for the Sunderland & Harrison Company, an Oil Firm

J. B. Sunderland has entered suit against Sunderland & Harrison, a firm or partnership which was organized in 1889 to drill for oil and lease territory.

The plaintiff states that Harrison has left and his whereabouts are unknown, and as the company is in debt it is necessary for the dissolution of the partnership, and asks the court for the appointment of a receiver to dispose of the property according to the bankrupt laws.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

The Jumbo Cup and Saucer

Goes with one pound of Tea or one pound of Baking Powder. Saturday only.

THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO

Come, Ladies Get Together.

Organize a club and get reduced rates at Johnson's swim. Six tickets for \$1.00 066

Democratic Club Meeting.

The Allen County Democratic Club will meet at the assembly room of the court house on Friday evening, Aug. 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.

A most cordial invitation is extended to all laboring men to attend this meeting, as your co-workers have something important to tell you.

Business men, professional men, laboring men, are all equally welcome to become members of our club which is destined to become one of the most famous political organizations in the state.

We will have interesting speeches, and some very important business at this meeting. Will you be there?

D. H. SULLIVAN, President
CHAS. H. ADAMS, Sec'y 836

\$1.50 to Columbus and Return

Via Ohio Southern August 15th, account opening Republican campaign 11

There are Others

Who will partake of ice cream and cake to-night at the Grace Junior League social in W. C. T. U. hall, Kibby street. Better go! 11

On Saturday Only

We will give the 7 piece Fruit Set with one pound of Tea or one pound of Baking Powder

THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO

Come, Ladies Get Together

Organize a club and get reduced rates at Johnson's swim. Six tickets for \$1.00. 010

SLEEP ON DUTY.

James W. Gardner Meets an Untimely Death at Vaughnsville.

A frightful accident occurred early yesterday morning at Vaughnsville, on the Northern Ohio, in which James W. Gardner met an untimely death.

Owing to a wreck between Rimer and Vaughnsville Wednesday after noon the tracks were badly torn up, but had been repaired so that trains running slowly could pass. James W. Gardner, a section man, was left to keep watch and warn trains that passed of the dangerous condition of the road. From all evidence that was obtained it is believed that he went to sleep while on duty and met an untimely death.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a gravel train left Delphos. At Columbus Grove the engineer on getting down to oil his engine was horrified to find on the pilot of his engine a bloody coat and hat. It was recognized as Gardner's. A searching party sent out found his dead body by the track near Vaughnsville.

It would seem that he was sleeping when the train came upon him and that he had no light displayed. The details of the accident are few, and no one knew anything about it. Pending an investigation all parties were temporarily suspended. Gardner was known among several of the railroad people of Lima.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Ada Shingle Falls From a Fence, and Breaks Her Left Arm.

Ada Shingle, a little twelve-year-old girl, whose parents live at 213 east Wayne street, met with a painful accident this afternoon. She was playing in the yard with some little companions, and was standing on the fence when she lost her balance and fell. She fell on her left arm and broke the radius and ulna bones just above the wrist.

Dr. Kahle was called and did what he could to relieve the girl's suffering.

STREET TALK

The excursion to Adrian yesterday was a success, except that the time there was rather short. The whole parade was about three miles long. The Lima city band showed up strong leading the third division, and received applause wherever they went. Many complimented them on being the best band in the parade.

The street sweeper, ordered by the council some time ago, came to day and was inspected by the street committee this afternoon. A number of men, who would be glad to do the work that this machine will be expected to do, watched its inspection, wondering why they should pay taxes to create a fund for the council to squander for the purpose of depriving them of work.

It has been reported that very many people were sick throughout the city with typhoid fever. Thirteen cases were said to exist west of Collett street. Inquiry among the physicians proved the report false. None knew of more than an isolated case or two.

The sounding of the alarm from box 75 this morning was caused by the chief testing the tower striker, which yesterday and this morning failed to strike the alarms. This morning the trouble was corrected and the alarms came from the testing of the wire and the striker.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Itch and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles, and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes.